THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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THE

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Selections.

DYEING GREEN TEAS.

As many persons in this country, as well as in Europe, have a peculiar taste for "colored" green teas, the following account of the coloring process, given by Mr. Fortune, as practised in the Hwuy-chow green-tea districts, upon those teas which are destined for the foreign markets, may not prove uninteresting to the American reader. It is extracted *verbatim* from Mr. Fortune's note book:—

"The superintendent of the workmen managed the coloring part of the process himself. Having procured a portion of Prussian blue, he threw it into a porcelain bowl, not unlike a chemist's mortar, and crushed it into a very fine powder. At the same time, a quantity of gypsum was produced and burned in the charcoal fires which were then roasting the teas. The object of this was to soften it, in order that it might be readily pounded into a very fine powder, in the same manner as the Prussian blue had been. The gypsum, having been taken out of the fire after a certain time had elapsed, readily crumbled down and was reduced to powder in the mortar. These two substances, having been thus prepared, were then mixed together in the proportion of four parts of gypsum to three parts of Prussian blue, and formed a light blue powder, which was then ready for use. This coloring matter was applied to the teas during the last process of roasting. About five minutes before the tea is removed from the pans, the time being regulated by the burning of a joss-stick, the superintendent took a small porcelain spoon, and with it he scattered a portion of the coloring matter over the leaves in each pan. The workmen then turned the leaves rapidly round with both hands, in order that the color might be equally diffused. During this part of the operation, the hands of the workmen were quite blue. I could not help thinking that, if any green-tea drinkers had been present during the operation, their taste would have been corrected, and, I may be allowed to add, improved. It seems perfectly ridiculous that a civilized people should prefer these dyed teas to those of a natural green. No wonder that the Chinese consider the natives of the West to be a race of 'barbarians.'

"One day, an English gentleman, in Shangbae, being in conversation with some Chinese from the green-tea country, asked them what reasons they had for dyeing the tea, and whether it would not be better without undergoing this process. They acknowledged that tea was much better when prepared without having any such ingredients mixed with it, and that they never drank dyed teas themselves; but justly remarked that, as foreigners seemed to prefer having a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum with their tea, to make it look uniform and pretty, and as these ingredients were cheap enough, the Chinese had no objection to supply them, especially as such teas always fetched a higher price.

"I took some trouble to ascertain precisely the quantity of coloring matter used in the process of dyeing green teas, not certainly with the view of assisting others, either at home or abroad, in the art of coloring, but simply to show green-tea drinkers in England, and more particularly in the United States of America, what quantity of Prussian blue and gypsum they imbibe in the course of one year. To four and a half pounds of tea were applied eight mace, two and a half candareens of coloring matter, or rather more than an ounce. In every hundred pounds of colored green tea consumed in England or America, the consumer actually drinks more than half a pound of Prussian blue and gypsum; and yet, tell the drinkers of this colored tea that the Chinese eat cats, dogs, and rats, and they will hold up their hands in amazement, and pity the poor Celestials.

"Two kinds of Prussian blue are used by the tea-manufacturers. One is the kind commonly met with; the other I have seen only in the north of China. It is less heavy than common Prussian blue, of a bright, pale tint, and very beautiful. Turmeric-root is frequently employed in Canton, but I did not observe it in use in Hwuy-chow."

RACE WITH A BULL

Some forty years ago the managers of a race-course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of $100, "Free for anything that had four legs and hair on."

A man in the neighborhood named Hays had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times, on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered disagreeable, so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of the race, Hays came upon the ground on horseback—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had dried an ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges' stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were present objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice; insisting that his bull had "four legs, and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing, the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting arrived, the bull and the horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque, which they supposed was intended, but thought that it would be over as soon as the horses started.

When the signal was given, they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sunk his spurs into the side of the bull, who bounded off with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noise that had never been heard on a race-course before.

The horses all flew the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays. A general row ensued; but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended they were swindled out of their purse, and that if it had not been for Hay's horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring on the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did.

Upon this, Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses anyhow, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse he had won, he would take off the ox-hide and leave his tin horn, and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted, and the money staked.

They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow. The horses remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped the bull around the track and won the money.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Charleston, April 23.

The Democratic National Convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee; Francis B. Flourney of Ark., was chosen temporary Chairman, and returned thanks for the honor.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Haneel of Charleston.

Wm. F. Ritchie was appointed temporary Secretary.

Mr. Fisher of Va., offered a letter from the Wood delegation. The reading of it was objected to by Mr. Cochrane of N.Y., as not in order. Considerable excitement ensued.

Mr. Fisher deemed the right of the delegate from New York to speak on the subject, and said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. Cochrane demanded the reading of the resolution.

The question was put to the Convention whether the letter should be read. It was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted.

Mr. Fisher claimed that he had the floor. Immense confusion and cries of order.

The President decided that Cochrane was entitled to the floor.

Fisher would not be trampled upon; he had his rights and would maintain them.

Mr. Clark of Ala., protested against the decision of the Chair. Confusion increased, and Mr. Walker of Ala., came forward, mounted the clerk's table and demanded that he should be heard.

Appealing from decision of the Chair, the question was put on appeal, and Chair sustained. Immense cheering.

Fisher again offered to present the letter from the Wood delegation.

The President decided reception of the letter out of order.

Mr. Cook of Ohio, offered a resolution to appoint a committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Barksdale of Miss., offered an amendment that the committee shall consist only of members of States from which there is no contest.

Mr. Richardson of Ill., spoke in favor of harmony, and urged gentlemen to keep calm and preserve order.

Mr. Cochrane did not desire anything but a fair hearing.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution excluding only New York and Illinois from participating in the organization, their delegates being contested.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, protested that the resolution was out of order; that no State should be excluded whose delegates have been admitted to the floor. [Cheering and excitement.]

Mr. Cook contended that those who were admitted to the floor had a right to participate in all the acts of organization, except the committee on credentials.

A long debate followed, participated in by Richardson, Judge Week, and Barksdale.

Mr. Cesna offered an amendment, that two committees, one on organization and one on credentials, be appointed, New York and Illinois to be excluded from the latter.

The previous question was called, and the resolution adopted—ayes 254, nays 44.

The *Tribune's* correspondence, of the 21st, says the delegates from New York, and the Northwest have combined for Douglas, thus transferring to him 101 votes.

The present count of the Douglas votes in the Northwest 66, Missouri 9, New England 18, exclusive of Massachusetts, Maryland 4, New York 35; total 102, without New Jersey, Pennsylvania and scattering.

South Carolina will probably vote for Davis. Kentucky stands 11 for Breckenridge to 3 for Douglas.

The Convention will decide on a platform first.

The Alabama delegation met this evening and resolved to submit their platform, and unless it is substantially adopted, to withdraw without any other demonstration. The Mississippi delegation may follow.

It is now ascertained that Douglas will get only 4½ votes from Missouri, and 2 from Maryland on the first ballot; perhaps no others from the South.

The Massachusetts delegation met to-day, and will give him 6 votes.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the delegates from New York and Illinois not to participate in the organization until the right to the seats of the delegates is settled.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried. Ayes 259, nays 44.

The States were called and the Committee on organization and credentials were appointed by the delegations.

A resolution was offered requesting the credentials to be handed to the Secretary.

Fishers, of Va., demanded that Fernando Wood's letter be read. Referred to the Committee on credentials.

Mr. Cochrane moved that it be referred to the Committee without a reading.

After much excitement it was adopted.

A vote in excluding the New York and Illinois delegation, from Committee on credentials, was adopted, with the following negative votes—Maryland, 1; Virginia, 15; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; California, 2. Balance all in the affirmative —ayes, 244; nays, 54.

On the motion to request them not to participate in the organization, the vote was nearly the same, except that Virginia voted in the affirmative and Arkansas in the negative.

The credentials having been handed to the Committee, on motion the Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock—till to-morrow.

The committee on credentials are now in session.

The following is a copy of the protest presented to the Convention by the Hard Shell delegates:

"St. Andrew's Hall, April 23, 1860.

To the Chairman of the National Convention:

Sir:—The undersigned Chairman and Secretaries of the delegation from the State of New York, representing the organization of the Democratic party in said State, have been directed by the delegation to present to the Convention over which you preside, that by the action of Mr. Smalley, Chairman of the State National Committee, they have been excluded from the hall in which the Convention has been assembled, and persons in no way entitled have been allowed to occupy their places; therefore, in behalf of the delegation from the State of New York, we protest against this seclusion, while the persons referred to, who appear here as contestants to our rights, are permitted to occupy our seats in advance of an investigation by the Convention, and whilst we claim no advantage over our opponents, we shall not submit to any advantage wrongfully obtained over us.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Fernando Wood, Ch'n.

U. B. Fallett,

G. Tucker.

THE OPPOSITION SPEECH OF MR. THAYER ON THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

[We give below an extract of the opposition speech of Hon. Eli Thayer on the anti-Polygamy Bill, on its passage in the House, from which it appears in its true character, legally in part, and, politically, fully confirming our remarks, and proving conclusively that Congress as a body participate in not only buncomb speeches, but in passing buncomb acts.—Eds.]

Mr. Thayer—Mr. Speaker, it has become apparent in the progress of this debate that there is at least one question on which the representatives of all portions of the country may agree. Every member from every section of the Union is ready to assert the odious criminality of polygamy. It is encouraging, it is refreshing, to know that there is at least one subject on which there is no sectionalism, in relation to which we have not heard the Representatives of North Carolina boasting that their people are much better than those of Massachusetts, nor the Representatives of the State of New York boasting that their people are better than those of Mississippi.

There is really now one practical question before us for our decision; and, sir, in my remarks upon it, I shall not treat it as an abstraction. I shall not treat it as a figure of speech, nor as a legal technicality. Polygamy is an existing fact, while I agree with members from every part of the country in denouncing it, I will so act as to insure its most speedy extermination. Is this a fact, sir, which began to-day or yesterday, or last week? I should suppose, from the zeal which is manifested here, that it never was heard of till the beginning of this session of Congress.

But, sir, some thirteen years ago, one Brigham Young, led certain Mormons from Illinois, or from Missouri, across what was then called the great American desert, by a long and wearisome journey, to the basin of the Great Salt Lake. Poor, deluded, ignorant fanatics were his followers, who, from having no religion at all, had been captivated by the theories of Joe Smith, and had joined the ranks of the Latter-day Saints. From time to time there have been accessions to their number. Year after year they have come from Wales and Scotland, from England and Germany, and a few from the States; and there they have gathered until I think they attained their highest number some two years since, and now have begun to decline in strength, consolidation, and numbers. During these thirteen years, we have had a Whig Administration; we have had two Democratic Administrations, and at one time, for one Congress, the Republicans had the organization of this House; and, sir, there never has been an act passed against this crime to make it a penal offense. There it was before the eyes of the country, before the world, and before Congress; but still no party, until this day, has taken the responsibility of proposing that it should be abolished by penal statute and by force of arms. Now there seems, as I said before, to be a feeling in this House, not known in the *community at all*, which could be accounted for only on the supposition that polygamy never was heard of till to-day. There is a spasm, sir, of morality, or a paroxysm, or a panic, or something that seems to impel certain men to feel the necessity of voting, and of voting *now*, against polygamy at all hazards.

Mr. Reagan—I desire to correct the gentleman on a point of fact. He is mistaken in supposing that nothing has ever been done upon this subject. I introduced a resolution during the last Congress, which was adopted by the House, referring the subject to the Judiciary Committee for inquiry.

Mr. Thayer—I said no act had been passed. That was my assertion. And now, sir, there is most intense zeal manifested that something shall be voted—*voted*, not done—to exterminate polygamy in Utah. Worst of all, it appears that this act of voting would seem to satisfy some consciences, even though this very vote should prolong the existence of that iniquitous institution. It would seem to satisfy some consciences—I will not call them stupid, or sluggish, or dead—that they *voted* against polygamy. Sir, if the ability of these gentlemen to execute were equal to their zeal to enact, we might almost say that omnipotence would be one of their weaknesses. But it is not proposed to execute; and there is no party in this country to-day, and there has been no party in this country during the last thirteen years, that would dare to vote bayonets and revolvers to shoot or stab polygamy out of Brigham Young and his followers. What, sir, do the Judiciary Committee ask us to do? What claim do they present for our votes in favor of this bill? What is claimed? Why, that the Congress of the United States should make an expression of opinion, so that the world may know that the United States of America are really opposed to polygamy! Really opposed to polygamy! How much better, Mr. Speaker, we shall stand before the nations of the earth when we shall have really shown them—what they may now be in doubt about—that we are *actually* opposed to polygamy! When we shall have shown it, not by doing anything against the iniquity, but by a solemn vote recorded upon the Journals of this House.

Now, sir, I say that any such expression of sentiment is superfluous. There is no State in this Union that has not made polygamy a penal offence already; and what is the combined expression of the Representatives of these States more than the individual expression of each of the States acting in its individual capacity? Do we, by this combined action, add anything to the force of all that separate action? Certainly not. The world understands now well enough that this country is opposed to polygamy, and it never will understand it any better by a vote of Congress, the whole effect of which will be to prolong the existence of that institution. Then, sir, as an expression of sentiment, this bill is superfluous. But more than that. It is urged by some as a penal statute. Will it be enforced? I *say no;* and I tell you that should the bill pass, neither you nor I will ever live to see a party which will *dare* to vote money and instruct the President to use it in putting in operation and in enforcing the penal statute which this bill proposes.

Then, sir, what does it amount to? I say, as a penal statute it is powerless. I will not go into the argument now to show why it ought not to be enforced, or the cruelty of attempting to enforce it against these men, who never could understand why the bill was enacted. I will not go into the argument about the expense of *millions* that it would cost this Government to enforce it; or that it would give the Mormons reason to charge that we have made use of persecution against them, driving them to the mountains and hunting them there like partridges, or that it would inevitably prolong the existence of the institution which it proposes to abolish. All these questions I pass by, for there is nobody here who claims that it is the purpose of any party to vote money or instructions to enforce this penal statute.

But, sir, it is said that the honor and authority of the United States must be vindicated. The honor and authority of the United States vindicated, indeed, by a law which its very framers admit is from its exception a dead letter! Nobody here now dare to stand up and pledge his party to enforce this law. I challenge any man of any party to do that. I claim that it is a sham *ab initio;* that it is a false pretense; and I never will vote for a sham or a false pretense by whatever man or whatever party it may be brought into this House. I do not deal in such things, sir, especially upon practical questions like this now before us. The reasons that I have given are sufficient to govern my vote upon this bill, and that vote will be against it; that, as an expression of the moral sense of the country, it is superfluous; that, as a penal statute, it is powerless; that, as a vindication of the honor and authority of this Government, it is worse than futile, for it would bring both the honor and authority of the Government into ridicule and contempt.

Now, sir, if these are facts, and if that is the prospect before us, should this bill be elevated to the dignity of a law by our votes? Moral reformations should never be attempted by law which can be accomplished without the aid of law. This would be true even were the law proposed sure to effect the contemplated object, even if it were a law made and enforced by the political community where the offence existed. What excuse, then, can gentlemen give for a law like this, sure *not* to accomplish the object contemplated, made by a non-resident power, and intended never to be enforced?

CONGRESSIONAL INTERVENTION.

We are disappointed in finding several Democrats voting in favor of Congressional intervention in the Territories. Nothing is clearer than that if Congress can prohibit polygamy in a Territory, it has the same power over slavery. Their votes sanction a principle that is equivalent to a Wilmot Proviso. When they vote for Congressional intervention against polygamy, they can not complain if the same remedy is invoked against their institution. There is no safety for the South, except in a strict adherence to the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention with the local affairs of the people of the Territories. When they let go of that doctrine the Wilmot Proviso will be upon them.

The Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, the leading Republican of the Popular Sovereignty persuasion, has made a speech against the bill of Mr. Nelson, of Tenn., for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. We see that the Cincinnati *Commercial* fully endorses Mr. Thayer on this question. Mr. Thayer said an expression of sentiment was superfluous. As a penal statute the bill would be powerless. Nobody would vote money to enforce the law. He regarded it as a mere sham, a false pretence, and therefore he would vote against it. As a defence of the national honor it was worse than futile, because it brought that honor into contempt. He believed the peaceful, quiet, practical solution of the question was now within reach. He was happy in the belief that the silver mines of Carson Valley and the gold mines of Pike's Peak, afforded a solution of this vexed question of polygamy.

There is a quaint, old-fashioned, practical common sense about Mr. Thayer's remarks, that is rather refreshing than otherwise, and we are glad to see the folly of the measure exposed.

It does not follow because we would let Polygamy or Slavery alone where it is, that we directly or indirectly countenance either of them. Let a Polygamist bring his wives and settle with us where we abhor the practice and our laws forbid it, and we will attend to his case. Or let a slave owner settle with his slaves where the local laws forbid it, and he would get unsettled right away.

Liquor is a manifest evil, yet shall Congress regulate it for us or the Territories? Gambling is manifestly demoralizing, yet certain States license and tolerate it. Shall Congress atttend to this for us or the Territories? Why have a Legislature at all in the Territories, if their legislative functions shall have other restrictions than the Constitution and the veto, which at present is an indirect federal veto. But the sovereign people, in their local capacity, should rule, and will rule, in both these twin cases, or any other loyal to the Constitution. When a community is entitled to a Legislature, like a State, it is entitled to the respect of a State Legislature, or they are degraded vassals. —*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Miscellaneous.

Military Movements.—The War Department, says the Washington *States*, is making extensive preparations to carry on a vigorous war against the various hostile tribes of Indians who have, for the past year, perpetrated outrages upon emigrants and our mails and supply trains on the Santa Fe and other routes. By an order just issued, Col. Miles, of the second infantry, with four companies of second cavalry under Major Sedgwick, and two companies of second dragoons at Fort Kearney, will compose an expedition to co-operate against the hostile Kiowas and Camanches. The cavalry will march on the 15th, and the dragoons on the 1st of May, for Pawnee Fork: Three companies of the second infantry, now at Fort Laramie, will march on the 15th of May next for Fort Abercrombie, under command of Major Day. Company H., second infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, will march on the 15th instant for Fort Riley, and on the 25th, Guard H, second infantry, will march under command of Major Wessell, for Pawnee Fork, to take post at that place. From the departments of Texas and New Mexico columns will be sent out to keep hostile Indians in subjection and prevent their incursions. The time of the departure of the troops from Fort Leavenworth to Utah has been changed to the 1st of June. Lieut. Col. Buchanan is relieved from the operation of special order No. 37, and Major Blake, of the first dragoons, is assigned to command the troops ordered to the department of Oragon, and will proceed forthwith to St. Louis to superintend arrangements for the march.

Sam Houston and the Presidency.—Sam Houston has written a letter, stating the reasons why he does not wish to have his name presented to the Charleston Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. Sam has no objection to being made a candidate by the people, but he will not run as a party candidate. He holds that the grand idea of parties, as maintained by the great men of the past, has been destroyed. All those absorbing questions of finance and government which rallied around Jackson and Clay, the patriotism of the country, differing as to the best mode of advancing the national interests, yet all striving to accomplish that end, are lost sight of. We are, he says, drifting onward in the march of extravagance and corruption. That which pertains to the whole country commands scarcely a passing thought, while that which pertains to each individual section is a theme of distraction. He reviews, in an elaborate manner, the condition of parties at the present time, and argues that no man elected to the Presidency, as a party man, and bound by the shackles of party, can discharge his duties to the country honestly and efficiently. The President of the United States should be a bold, independent statesman, the slave of no [illegible] and the tool of no faction. In the course of his letter, Sam declares himself in favor of the United States establishing a [illegible] Mexico, and of the Government [illegible] the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. With [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the political wire-pullers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

In all republics, the people feel a deep interest in the proceedings of the nation's council; those to whom, for the sake of order and convenience, they have committed the care of their sacred rights. And probably no nation has been less jealous of their rulers than the United States, until by party cliques and conventions, they have been forced to support a party, not a principle, by which measure their jealousy has been aroused a small degree to inquire whose right it is to rule, and why the sacred rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution have been so wantonly abused.

These enquiries having been made by the readers of the MOUNTAINEER, form the apology, if any is needed, for, dealing a little this week in political affairs. The definition of politics, we have heard, is given like this, "Billy, O! Billy, you tickle me and I will tickle you."

This saying we were forcibly reminded of when perusing our last Eastern exchanges, scanning closely the policy that is adopted by the two great parties that now distract the nation. The deep wire-working, cool-calculating brains of one party to get the opposite hot-headed, fire-eaters, who have lost those elevating principles of self-government, inherited from a Washington, a Jefferson, and a Jackson; and who, through suffering themselves to be goaded by their opponents on a question calculated only to influence their minds, and cause them to make one hasty step. This they have achieved by degrees, until at last the capstone of their ambition has been consummated.

The Democratic party have been forced into the meshes that Republicans have laid for them for the last 20 years. The principle that Congress has a right to legislate for the Territories, has at last been fully conceded to the Republicans by the Democrats. Thus the Democrats, for the purpose of venting their priestly spleen on the Mormons, have sold a birthright in principle that the death-knell of the other "twin," will only add a requiem to, to end the party and its political power. The principle once ceded, and the power to reclaim is weakened in proportion to the advantage gained by the concession to the party, who, for political purposes, have so fully wrenched it from the hands of the Democrats who held it as a cardinal point in their creed.

That our readers may fairly understand the Democratic platform at this particular time, we will briefly state, that the doctrine of the party has been, that Congress had no right to legislate for the Territories, while the Republicans assert that it has a right. On this issue the great political battle in Kansas was principally fought. This non-interference doctrine with the Territories by Congress, has long given to the Democratic party a position enviable with the Republican portion of the American people, and highly creditable to the people's party, that has ruled the nation almost without interruption from the foundation of the Government until the fifth of April, A. D. 1860, when, to gratify a spleen, as we have observed, the party was willing to ignore the platform of their fathers, and go over to the side of their enemies to thrust one thorn, as they believed, into the growing greatness of the Mormons, forgetting that the party whom they had successfully fought for half a century would take this point before the people, to oust them from the power of government. By this fact the Republicans have shown that they are ready and willing to carry that portion of their platform that declares polygamy and slavery "twin relics of barbarism," which doctrine, with the controlling portions of the Union, is popular, and the North will tell well during the present Presidential canvass.

No true Democrat will admit for a moment that any one can find any authority in the Constitution for legislating on, or voting in favor of, the anti-polygamic bill. On any other question at least, they contend that the authority must be either expressed or implied by the Constitution, to authorize congressional interference within the sovereignty of a Territory. If so, in what clause of the Constitution shall we find the authority to authorize Congress to legislate on polygamy in the Territories? It is said that there is a marked distinction between an act criminal in its practice, and one that affects property. To us this is the poorest apology yet offered. What! Is slavery less criminal than the patriarchal order of marriage, after the pattern set by the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? And presuming it to be so, for argument's sake, we ask, are not both domestic institutions, with which Congress cannot legally interfere? Unbiased by prejudice, we are of the opinion, that a majority of the members of Congress would decide in the affirmative.

Our opinion on the bill is simply, that its passage will not affect any one in Utah, and will be felt the most sensibly by the treasury of the United States, from which the funds must come, if any are furnished, to enforce the law. The cases arising under it being United States cases, and parallel to that of piracy, or treason, the United States district courts alone will have sole and exclusive jurisdiction; and for the vindication of the nation's honor, we suggest that the judiciary fund be increased a half million or more, and further, that a bill to wall and shingle in, both the Territory of Utah and the District of Columbia, be passed with an appropriation of $500,000,000 to cover the expenses of the first polygamic prison the nation has ever reared.

Congress has as much right to legislate and enact laws for the Territories, in every instance, either civil or criminal, as in the one cited; thus virtually repealing the Organic Act, and arbitrarily usurping the constitutional franchise of the citizens of the United States, who have, or may have been so unfortunate as to pass beyond the protection of State law. This buncomb act, a republican measure, has been forced on the House intentionally, and passed with no expectation that money will ever be voted by Congress to enforce it, even should a judiciary be found who would be such dolts as to attempt to execute an unconstitutional act.

CONTROL YOUR BOYS.

We hear much talk of, and preaching about, parents controlling their boys. This subject we have considered, and diligently enquired into the plans suggested and adopted, by those who say the most on this subject; and to our surprise we yet have to find a man who can give us a rule by which we can govern or properly control our boys. There is, we think, a lack of unity on this subject among the people. And without a unity or concert of action among neighbors and especially parents, we think it will be hard to find that boys can be brought under proper control in a city. Our suggestions on this subject would be, that parents restrain their children from running at large through the streets and over the yards of their neighbors; and, that their neighbors assist them, instead of encouraging children to stay and play around their gates and houses, and see that they do not do it without the consent of their parents; and that they go home, or at least, leave their places. If this rule is adopted, better government with boys will be had, and better feelings with neighbors and friends will exist. This, we believe, will be conducive of general good.

None need be informed that children are fondest of those in whose presence they feel the least restraint, and where they can find associates to lead them in indulgences to suit their unrestrained and volatile dispositions. This is natural with not only boys, but is not uncommon among men. That parental influence may be felt at home and abroad, it is necessary that all parents should in their general deportment and bearing, feel to carry out before their neighbor's children those salutary rules for the government of children that they would like to enforce on their own offspring. Let this rule be but once adopted, and we shall have less complaint about the government of boys.

A COMPLIMENT FROM CARSON VALLEY.

The following items we glean from the *Territorial Enterprize* of the 28th April. It is the first substantial compliment we have received from our Western friends. Judge Elias is in excellent reputation at Carson. We shake hands with and congratulate him. We are *"the organ of the Roughs."* Suppose we add Readies, and say that we are the organ of the "Rough and Readies." We thank the *Enterprize*. Such talk is amusing, and helps us along.

"SALT LAKE ITEMS.

"The Overland mail arrived on Sunday, the 29th inst.; by it we have the *Deseret News* of April 18th, and the *Mountaineer* of the 14th. The *News* is a quiet institution, well conducted, the editor appearing to be quite as much devoted to the agricultural advancement of the country, as to the propagation of the Mormon faith. It gives an account of some Indian outrages in the valley. There is it appears no Indian Agent or superintendent in the country, and thinks the failure of the Government employees to redeem their promise the cause of the Indians acting in that manner. It says, that it has been thoroughly demonstrated, that if agreements made with, or promises made by any of the American races are not carried out by the party dealing with them, a spirit of revenge is at once enkindled which cannot be satisfied till they commit some depredation, and often not without shedding blood. The *Deseret News* is, barring its Mormonism, a pretty good paper.

"The *Mountaineer* is now the organ of the "Rough's" at Salt Lake City. It is the apologist of the dirty work done by the outside Mormons. Its choice of language is more unique than dignified. It, in its review of affairs in Western Utah, says, the prospects are fair for Carson County being one of the most damnable places on *God's footstool*.

"Judge Eckels has incurred their wrath, and they term him the aider and abettor of the escape of thieves and scoundrels. It tells the merchant and the mechanic, that if their doors are broken open and their houses despoiled of their goods, that Chief Justice Eckels will sustain the burglars. They say something must be done to purge society. In a late number, that moral sheet advised all those who had no guns, to sell their coats and buy them.

"From the tenor of the number before us we suppose those advised have sold their 'coats' and bought 'guns' and are now ready to go and fight in their shirt sleeves. The secret of this bombast is contained in the following item of army news:

"'The Fifth Regiment has been ordered to New Mexico, the Seventh to Arizona, and a portion of the Tenth Regiment to Fort Laramie.'

"The market for produce raised by the Mormons will be impaired by the movement, and a show of resistance will, they think, retain them there. They need not console themselves by any hopes of that kind. Uncle Sam at last is losing the scales which formerly obscured his vision and will honor but few more indirect drafts of the Mormon church."

PONY EXPRESS.

This Express arrived yesterday afternoon inside of time, bringing several letters to gentlemen of this city. From one received by President B. Young, we learn that the Democratic Convention at Charleston split on the "Nigger" question, after balloting 53 times for a candidate or nominee, unsuccessfully. Douglas was the principal candidate ballotted for, but his friends could not run him up to the two-third rule. The Seceders, after forming an anti-Popular Sovereignty platform, agreed to meet at Richmond on the day the Douglas Convention party or wing are to meet at Baltimore, which is on the 18th proximo.

A bill to reimburse the Territory of Utah for moneys expended in the Indian wars, in 1852-3, has passed the House.

A new judiciary for Utah is said to have been agreed upon by the President.

The committee on Territories will report a bill organizing five new Territories, including Nevada and Arizonia.

The report of Mr. Wootton's appointment as Secretary, has been confirmed.

The proceedings in Congress draw heavily; President-making absorbs the minds of its members.

A new postal arrangement across the continent is confidently anticipated.

NEW SECRETARY FOR UTAH.—Frank H. Wootton, we learn from the Baltimore *Sun*, has been appointed Secretary for Utah. We hope the Secretary will get up and dust for Utah quickly, bringing with him the rocks to pay off old scores standing against the office for public printing, &c.; and when he gets here, pay them out without passing an interlocutory judgment on each case in words as follows, "I will write to the Department, and if—and if—." Of this class of officials we have had our fill. We propose to the President that, for the future, the appointees for Utah graduate through his cabinet, previous to being placed on duty, judges and secretaries especially. We don't wish to be understood as desiring to cast any reflections on Mr. Wootton, but a gentle hint he may profit by. Our patience with officers unacquainted with their duty is thread-bare; and we shall try and aid a reformation, socially, morally, and politically.

MISREPRESENTED.—Hon. W. H. Hooper was represented, by a reporter, to have said in his speech in the House on the anti-Polygamy bill, in answer to Mr. Clark's interrogatories, "That he was not a polygamist." The sentiments of the Col., we are proud to say, have been faithfully reported on this point by some of the leading journals of the east; and we feel it our duty to state the answer as given by him. He said, "That *practically* he was not a polygamist;" but did not dodge the endorsement of the doctrine.

INDEMNITIES FOR MORMON SPOILATION.—Jno. Cradlebaugh, ex-associate justice for Utah, is besieging Congress for relief, whether it is for the loss of his political caste with the Democratic party, or for the loss of his influence with the Mormons, his Carson County investments, the Provo siege, his visit to the Mountain Meadows, or for private means spent to obtain the affidavits of perjured scoundrels,—we are not able to say. The Judge should push his bill through as soon as possible. The immaculate D. R. Eckels will soon arrive, and will probably file a claim for his invaluable services in the *war*. We would suggest that Congress pass a pension law in favor of those revolutionary functionaries whose claims, we are afraid, the present generation will not live to see finally settled.

"ECHO" IN OUR SANCTUM.—Understand us, not Echo Kanyon, but "*The Huntsman's Echo*," published by our old friend Jos. E. Johnson, on Wood River, Buffalo county, N. T. The *Echo*, judging from its "Salutatory," will be edited with that spirit and ability which the editor has long been known by the public to possess in a high degree. Success to the *Echo*.

Local News.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lott Huntington, on Thursday last, while riding across Union Square, was seriously wounded in the right thigh by the accidental discharge of his revolver, yet not dangerously, as we are informed. The cause that produced the concussion and shot was from an attempt of his animal to throw him by a broncho or stiff-legged jumping.

POLICE REPORTS.—On Monday last, a young man named Garnett was tried before Alderman Clinton for selling "unwholesome provisions." The facts, according to the evidence, were that Mr. Snider, of the 14th Ward, had Garnett in his employ, and, while in his employ, Garnett sold diseased mutton in Mr. Snider's shop. The young man was fined ten dollars. A further investigation into the affair is spoken of.—On Wednesday last, Chas. Woodmansee, Jno. Paul, and Jno. Henderson, were examined before Justice Clinton, on a charge of creating a disturbance at the house of Mr. James G. Brown, senr., in the 14th Ward, on the morning of Tuesday, the 15th inst. After hearing the evidence of Messrs. J. G. and T. D. Brown, Dr. Clinton fined C. Woodmansee, $50, with costs of suit; and each of the other prisoners, $10 and costs.

ARREST.—About 5 o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday last, Col. A. Cunningham, deputy sheriff, accompanied by a posse of five men, arrived at an uninhabited house about 15 miles west of this city, and at once proceeded to search for a person named Jno. W. Miller (for whom a writ had been issued by Justice Clinton), who was charged with burglary, and for an assault on James Brown, with a pistol, seriously injuring him. When Colonel C. found him he retreated behind a house; when the colonel ordered him out, he came with a pistol cocked; the colonel ordered him to lay it down, informing him he had a writ for him. Miller still advanced, and the colonel ordered his men to stop him, which was done by one of the posse firing on him, the ball taking effect in the right breast, the wound, probably, not dangerous. The examination took place yesterday before Justice Clinton. Judgment of court deferred, but will be given to-day.

KILLED.—On Thursday night, about 11 p.m., a firing was heard on 2d South Temple Street by the police, who immediately ran to the spot, and found, when a light was had, the bodies of Joaquin (alias R. Keith Johnston) and Myron Brewer. On examination it was found that they were killed by a shot gun, the balls or buck shot having taken effect in the left shoulder and side of both of the bodies. The police report having heard five shots. On examination of Johnston's pistol, it was found that he had fired three times, which accounts for the five shots, including the report of two shots from a shot gun. As yet no trace has been had of the person or persons who did the deed. An inquest was held yesterday by Justice Clinton. The jury gave the following verdict: "In an investigation held before Hon. Jeter Clinton, alderman and justice of the peace, ex-officio coroner, over the bodies of R. Keith Johnston and Myron Brewer, at the City Hall, in Great Salt Lake City, U. T. The undersigned jurors empanelled for the purpose of the examination find that the deceased came to their deaths by the discharge of what, from the nature of the wounds, must have been shot-guns loaded with buck-shot. The party or parties using the weapons are to the undersigned unknown. The bodies were found by the police about ½ past 11 on the night of the 17th inst., a few minutes after firing was heard by them in the direction where the bodies were found: viz., closely adjoining Hepworth's butcher-shop on East Temple Street.—J. W. Cummings, Theodore McKean, B. T. Mitchell.

CITY OF DESERET.—We have been informed by a Fillmore correspondent under date of the 8th inst., that a company of men, since the 19th of January 1860, have erected a strong and substantial dam across the Sevier river; that they have cut a canal 150 yards long, 19 feet wide, and 7 feet in depth, from the dam to the channel which has formerly been the bed of the river probably, a half century ago. This old channel runs around some twenty miles before it reaches the present bed of the river. The correspondent says:—"There is probably ten thousand acres or more good tillable land, some of which lays on both sides of the canal. We have surveyed the most of this land, and paid it out to the brethren for their labor on the dam, &c., at one dollar per acre, which has taken up about seven thousand acres, leaving three thousand acres to be taken up on the same terms. The land is very rich and fertile, and coated over with heavy grama-wood; the range for milch cows is quite limited, but there are small meadow bottoms along the river. There is plenty of hay land within twelve or fifteen miles; also a large stock range, about the same distance; and any amount of cedar wood, about fifteen miles distant. About a dozen families have moved from Fillmore this spring to the Sevier, to try the place; also ten or twelve brethren have put in some wheat: we have about six hundred acres in cultivation; the most of it will bring fifty bushels, or more, to the acre. In my opinion, there is plenty of water to irrigate ten thousand acres. Fish, such as trout, suckers, and chub abound in the river. Capt. Jacob Croft is making preparations to build a good flouring mill. One or two sugaring mills will be put up there this fall. The City of Deseret is well calculated to support at least twenty thousand inhabitants."

INDIAN NEWS.—A correspondent writing from Bear River Ferry, on the 10th inst., says:—"To-day there came in about fifty of the red men with their families. I talked to them some time, they state that they wish to be friends to all white men; and do not intend to steal any more from them. They say they cannot live in the mountains, for the buck-skins are all gone, and their papooses cry for the white man's bread. They report that there will be more Indians in to-morrow from the west (this band came through Malad Valley). Pokatellow, an Indian chief, has moved to the other road; so say these Indians. They appear to feel quite humbled; they begin to find out that we are their friends, or rather that our bread is, and I don't know which, probably both. They have plenty of good horses and are well clothed.

DEATH OF P. A. JACKMAN.—The *Los Angeles Star* of the 21, states that Mr. Parmenio A. Jackman, died at San Bernardino, on the 19th ult. Our readers will remember Mr. Jackman was wounded at the time Mr. Williams was killed: he lived just a month from the time he was wounded. A more extended obituary is expected next week.

Home News.

LECTURING ON MORMONISM IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL—25 CENTS A HEAD.—On the evening of the 14th ultimo, Dr. Garland Hurt, ex-Indian Agent of Utah, commenced lecturing on Mormonism in the city of Washington. The Agent, we learn, had a full house, if 38 persons filled the hall, this being the number in full of the audience present. Rather stale subject, we should say; better try something else. We opine more money was made by the Agent on the Indian farm at Spanish Fork, than both he and Mr. Burr will make by lecturing on Mormonism, unless, indeed, they employ a Mormon Elder. The thing will then be sure to win. The forgetfulness of the people and their sheer neglect to appreciate the services of the political martyrs, Brocchus, Harris, Ferris, Drummond, &c., are fast stretching out their arms to enfold for a time, these men and their compatriots for their service in the inglorious campaign against the Mormons.

Secret societies are forming throughout Texas, no doubt with the intention of fitting out an expedition against Mexico, and are increasing in strength and popularity day by day, and bid fair to outrival the Knight Templars of old, and prove a death-blow to Mexican tyranny.—*Texas Advocate.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

SENATE—NOON.—The memorial of Mr. Sanborn was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Kennedy gave notice of a bill for transportation of mails by railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to provide for taking private property for public use, and providing just compensation therefor. Referred.

The subject of adjournment over for the Conventions was considered and defeated, 20 against 30.

Mr. Slidell offered a resolution providing for adjournment of the Senate, three days at a time from April 19 to May 1st. Laid over.

Executive session, after which Mr. Johnson reported the homestead bill in a modified form, limiting the class of persons provided for to heads of families, and requiring payment of 25 cents per acre and five years' residence, after which title shall be given; also limiting lands to those only subject to private entry.

The Senate bill further provides that the land shall not be sold for the debt of the settler until the United States parts with the title; also, that an alien must file his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen before he could avail himself of the benefit of the bill.

An appropriation of $5,000 was made for a delegate to the international statistical Congress in London, in July next.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate, copies of additional correspondence with foreign governments concerning the rights of American naturalized citizens. It is conducted throughout in good temper, the United States in all cases repudiating the doctrine of perpetual allegiance.

It appears from those documents that 12 years ago the British government, at the instance of Minister Bancroft, released two naturalized Irishmen, who were suspected of aiding in the rebellion and engaged in treasonable practices.

Lord Palmerston, however, declares that foreign-born subjects of Great Britain, who may have become naturalized in a foreign country, but who returns to this kingdom, are as amenable as any other of Her Majesty's subjects to any laws which may be enforced, either of a permanent or temporary nature.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

SENATE—Mr. Bayard presented petitions in favor of a uniform bankrupt law.

Mr. Sumner presented about a dozen petitions, numerously signed by citizens of different towns in Massachusetts, asking Congress to repeal the fugitive slave law, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, to prohibit the inter-state slave trade, and to admit no more slave States. Acting upon precedent, he moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Mason moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wigfall desired to give his reasons why he should vote in the affirmative; but Mr. Wade objected.

The motion to lay on the table was carried, by yeas, 25; nays, 19—a strict party vote.

On motion of Hale, the veto message of the President sent in yesterday was taken up, and its consideration fixed for next Tuesday.

Mr. Collamer presented a petition similar to that offered by Mr. Sumner, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mason moved to lay it on the table. Motion carried.

Mr. Pugh reported a bill for the relief of Judge Cradlebaugh, of Utah, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Boyd reported a bill from the judiciary committee, for the taking of private property for public use, and allowing a just compensation. The affair caused discussion, but without action.

The homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Gwin's amendment concerning mining lands was rejected—10 against 33.

Mr. Wade moved to substitute the House bill.

Messrs. Fitch and Crittenden offered amendments, and after some debate the Senate postponed the bill to Wednesday week, and went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Houston demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. Sherman reminded the gentleman that if they insist on the yeas and nays on the passage of the appropriation bills, they may be defeated.

Mr. Houston replied that his object was to defeat the bill, and he was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. Sherman, in reply to a question by Mr. Curtis, said there was not a single item in the bill not recommended by the Administration, and that it was the smallest deficiency bill which had been reported for years.

Mr. Gooch would vote for the bill, understanding it was to pay debts already contracted, but he hoped that hereafter the Administration would contract only such debts as its friends would vote to pay.

Mr. Houston replied that there was scarcely an item in the bill to pay debts contracted by the Administration. Congress itself had incurred the obligation.

The bill passed, 79 against 63.

Gen. Hamilton and Maj. Brittain have again addressed the Military Committee in favor of the Texas Regiment bill, and have demonstrated the impossibility of making the infantry efficient by mounting recruits in the army who are not horsemen, while the Camanches are the best horsemen in the world.

Secretary Floyd's letter was received by the committee.

Foreign News.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday, received by Adams' Express, contains an extract from a private letter from Mexico, dated March 28, in which it is stated that the British minister had proposed a truce for six months, at the utmost, during which a congress is to be elected by the different States of the Republic. This congress is to be united in Jalapa, which is to be declared neutral ground, under the protection of the English government, and, if necessary, of English troops. The congress thus selected by the nation is to make a new constitution, which will be recognized, protected, and enforced by England.

The clergy is said to disapprove of the proposition; but if they refuse it, the English minister will immediately take his passports and leave for Vera Cruz, where he will recognize the Juarez Government.

At the last accounts from Mexico, the small-pox was raging among Miramon's troops at Medellin. His position was considered desperate. The bark captured by the Indianola was the Maria Concepcion of Marin's expedition from Havana. A Mexican schooner had also been taken. The decree banishing Americans and confiscating their property had been published at the capital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill abolishing church rates and the income Tax Bill had passed the House of Commons.

Sir Robt. Peel had made a speech denouncing the aggressive policy of Napoleon and calling on the Government to take a dignified position in opposition to his schemes. The speech was received with considerable cheering.

Earl Elgin was to leave for China on April 4th.

Lord John Russell's speech, seems to have caused rather less favorable relations between England and France.

The substance of it is to that the question of that Territory in France was the subject of appeal from Switzerland to the Great Powers. There was no doubt that the conduct of the Emperor of the French had produced great distrust in Europe, coupled as it was with the part taken by Sardinia. He felt that however desirous,

and he was most desirous to live on friendly terms with France, we should not withdraw from relations with other countries and should be ready to assert that the peace of Europe could not be maintained unless the rights and limits of each power were respected.

Lord John Russell had stated in the House of Commons that the San Juan question was approaching a settlement.

Earl Langford was dead.

Lord Elgin's departure for China had been delayed till the middle of April.

Queen Victoria is expected to visit Berlin about the end of June. The accouchment of her daughter the Princess Frederick William is looked for in July.

The Prince of Wales, on his visit to Canada, will be attended by a suite of about twenty persons, among whom will be the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, and Major General Bruce.

No more floating batteries are to be constructed in England, the Armstrong guns having completely riddled the immensely thick iron plates of the experimental vessels.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* states that the people of Dublin have already given £11,000 to the Pope, and that before the close of a fortnight. The gross sum collected there for him will probably amount to £14,000.

FRANCE.

The treaty for the cession of Savoy to France was published, but its features were already known.

It was reported that Switzerland will protest against French occupation civil or military of Chablais and Francigny.

There were rumors of a probable Congress on the Swiss question.

The opposition of England to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, had again stirred up an ill feeling in France against her neighbor, and various reproaches and almost menaces are indulged in by the Paris press.

ITALY.

The Pope's gen d'armes perpetrated a most bloody massacre in the Corso, the principal street in the city of Rome, on the 19th March, upon the people assembled there, without any provocation. A procession of quiet citizens was to take place in honor of the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia; but the city police armed with broadswords, stilettoes, and other weapons, rushed upon the unoffending population, in advance, cutting and thrusting in every direction, without regard to age or sex, *killing or wounding one hundred and forty-seven persons*—among the latter were the American Vice Consul and two French officers. The blood-thirsty event has occasioned a great excitement, and will give rise to strong remonstrances from other governments.

Affair in Naples and Sicily wear a very threatening aspect. The people are kept down only at the point of the bayonet, and by constant arrests. The prisons are filled to overflowing.

Advertisements.

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 39-tf.

Found,

A RED and white Muley COW, branded S R on the left hip, a swallow-fork in each ear; it has a heifer calf. Please prove property and pay charges.

39-1t JAMES REID, 3rd Ward, G. S. L. City.

STRAYED,

FROM the 2nd Ward, about two weeks since, a light grizzly COW; red nose and ears, branded J. H. HART on the left horn. Whoever will return said cow, or give information leading to her recovery, shall be suitably rewarded.

39-1t JAMES H. HART.

NOTICE!

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am on hand to alter Horses or Mules, and all male animals. I am also prepared to attend to cases of Pole-evil and Fistula. My rule is, NO CURE, NO PAY. Charges moderate.

38-3t ALBERT MIELS, Big Cottonwood Ward.

A. BERTELSEN,
CARRIAGE MAKER,

BEGS respectfully to call the attention of public to his establishment; where he is making children's carriages, which are highly recommended for all children, but sickly ones in particular.

Buggies and carriages neatly repaired.

Residence—17th Ward, one block and a half west from the Tabernacle. 37-4t.

$5 a Head for Stock.

I WILL pay liberally for the delivery of any or all of my stock (except calves), running on the west side of Jordan. They are branded SB on left hip, and BLAIR on horn.

37-tf S. M. BLAIR, MOUNTAINEER Office.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of "Browne & Thompson," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm must be paid immediately to J. M. Browne, who will continue the business and all due by the firm will be liquidated by him on demand.

JOHN M. BROWNE,
WM. M. THOMPSON.

G. S. L. City, May 1, 1860. 38-2t

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a COW, about five years old, dirty white and yellow color, dark on sides, white on back and face; will calf in June, branded D W on left horn; large D on left shoulder; letter E on left hip.

Also, a dark red Cow, no white, about six years old; one ear off close to the head; I think it is the right ear; D W on left horn, also a flesh brand on left hip. I believe her range is south, on the mounds west of Jordan. I will pay Five Dollars for the delivery of each, or rather of the above cows, to William M. Thompson, in the 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

38-3t DAVID WILKIN.

NEW STORE AT FAIRFIELD.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the large and well-selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

formerly owned by Miller, Russell & Co., at Fairfield, Cedar county, U. T., at which place they will continue the wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Grocery Business.

Their stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

all of which will be sold low, Cheap for Cash, or exchanged for flour, grain or good work cattle.

They have also purchased the entire lot of the well-known Russell, Major, & Waddle's Waggons in the Territory, and are now offering them for sale for cash, or any of the above mentioned articles.

George Goddard, G. S. L. City, is their authorized agent to make sales of waggons in that city, and they also have agents in Provo and Payson.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them by the people of this Territory, they ask for a continuation of the same.

A. J. STEWART & CO.

Fairfield, U. T., May 8, 1860. 39-tf

Fire & Brimstone
A. C. PIPER

TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of

HOME-MANUFACTURED
SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,

better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON and GODDARD'S STORES, wholesale and retail.

Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 39-tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

12-tf

Take Notice, and save Costs!

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Almon W. Babbitt, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, on note, due bill, or otherwise, are hereby notified for the LAST TIME, that they are requested to call upon the subscriber, and settle the same without further delay, or else suits will be commenced, and costs added, as the affairs of said Estate MUST be settled up.

W. I. APPLEBY,
39-6t Administrator of said Estate.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. W. FRANCE, late of G. S. L. City, deceased, and wish to save cost, are requested to call on the subscriber, and settle the same forthwith. Either money, or wheat and flour, at market prices, will be received. Those that have not either at present, are required to give their notes, as the accounts of said estate must be settled up immediately. W. I. APPLEBY,

39-tf Attorney for said Estate.

MILL CREEK KANYON.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of G. S. L. City and vicinity, that Mill Creek Kanyon is NOW OPEN, and that the roads are in good condition, and will be kept so. I also wish those knowing themselves to be indebted for the use of said kanyon, to call and settle their account. For the future, I wish all who may visit the kanyon, to bring their toll with them. 34-3m. BEN. ASHWORTH.

NOTICE.

C. WOODMANSEE requests all persons who have Young Stock in their possession, branded crop off left ear, dove tail in the right ear, and in some cases, in consequence of frost, has the appearance of half crop, to return them to G. Hutchins on Weber river, and they will be liberally rewarded.

C. WOODMANSEE.

G. S. L. City, May 5, 1860. 38-tf

WOOL-CARDING.

THE undersigned, having procured to their order a superior Carding Machine, are now prepared to attend to all orders in that line with which they may be favored.

The people of Utah County and elsewhere will please take notice.

HOUTZ & BRINGHURST.

Springville, Utah Co. 38-tf

Wool! Wool! Wool!

THE undersigned is now prepared with NEW IMPROVED MACHINERY (lately received from the East) and experienced Workmen, to CARD WOOL. We shall require the wool well washed and picked, and would prefer it greased (put 1lb. of fresh butter or lard to 8lbs. of wool). WM. H. WALKER.

P.S.—Machine at Farmington, near the New Flour Mill; and residence in 16th Ward, G. S. L. City. 38 3t

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the development of artistic taste, have induced

ED. COVINGTON & CO.
TO OPEN A
FIRST CLASS
PICTURE GALLERY,
On Third South Temple Street,
TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,

where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.

At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast-pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MELAINOTYPES,
PLAIN AND COLORED.

A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.

While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.

For the better accomodation of their friends and patrons, they have fitted up in the rear of their premises, a commodious room as their studio, reserving the front room for their exhibition gallery, that their friends may have an opportunity of seeing many a familiar face.

It is worth a call at any rate.

ED. COVINGTON & CO.

P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public; and their patronage solicited there.

25-tf E. C. & Co.

HOME INDUSTRY
COMPETES WITH
EASTERN IMPORTATION.

W. JENNINGS

BEGS to inform the public that he constantly keeps on hand

A No. 1 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams, Venison, Sausages, Lard, Butter and Eggs,

AT HIS OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET;

and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Good Boots at $6 per Pair;

Extra, $7; Double extra Kip and Calf Boots at $10 and $12. Ladies' Kip, $2 75; Calf, $3; Cow, $2 50. Men's heavy Brogans, at $3.

W. JENNINGS

Warrants his Boots and Shoes to wear to the satisfaction of purchasers. Give him a call. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

W. JENNINGS

Keeps constantly on hand a superior stock of

CALF SKIN,

at low prices; also, well-tanned SOLE and UPPER

LEATHER,

unequalled, in quality and price, in this Territory. Call and see.

☞ W. JENNINGS would say to his friends and patrons, call and settle. If you have not money to close your account, call and close by due bill. 28-tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE Large Room, known as the Commission Store, west of the Council House, has been fitted up for a SCHOOL ROOM, and will be open for scholars on the 9th April next, under the immediate care of the subscriber, who will be assisted by competent teachers whenever the increased number shall render it necessary.

This school is designed to be made up of scholars of between the ages of five and twelve, that a more general system of rules may be adopted for the maintainance of good order.

TUITION, PER QUARTER.

For Reading and Writing, ... $3 00
" Arithmetic, E. Grammar, and Geography, &c., ... $4 00

Further conditions, upon which older scholars will be admitted, may be known on application.

31-tf. H. I. DOREMUS.

SALE OF STRAYS.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of June next, at the Stray Pound in Great Salt Lake City, I will sell, to the highest bidders, all the stray animals then and there in my possession. All keepers of stray pounds, and all other persons having stray animals, between Brigham City and Santaquin, and including those places, are hereby requested to deliver said animals to the subscriber in Great Salt Lake City, on or before the 7th day of June next, that parties concerned may have opportunity to examine them previous to day of sale. If damages are claimed on any stray animal, said damages must be presented in writing, signed by two responsible persons. Terms made known on day of sale.

By order of P. E. F. Company.

BRYANT STRINGHAM,
39-4t Stray Pound Keeper in G. S. L. City.

A SPEEDY SIXPENCE
IS BETTER THAN A
SLOW SHILLING!!

J. M. BROWNE & CO.,
LATE BROWNE & THOMPSON,

HAVE just received, by CRISMAN'S TRAIN FROM CALIFORNIA,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF STAPLE GOODS,
INCLUDING

Knives and Forks, and Files, Butts and Screws, and Latches;
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Scythes and Snathes, and Matches;
Calicoes, dark and light; Shirtings, bleached and brown;
Cambrics, black and white, Cheap for MONEY DOWN.

Also, 8 by 10 Glass, Nails, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Padlocks, Hasps and Staples, Finishing Nails, Till and Drawer Locks, Gun Caps, Lead, Pocket Knives, Flat-irons, Carpenter's Rules, Pitchers, Tumblers, Dishes, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Glass Ware in general, Halter Chains, Masons' Trowels, Shingling Hatchets, Claw do., Tea Trays, Door Locks, Thumb Latches, Butcher Knives, Strap Hinges, Scythe Stones, Grain Cradles, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Spades and Shovels, Tin Plates, Frying-pans, Bake Ovens, Axes, Brass Kettles, a complete assortment of Dye Stuffs, Cider Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and a thousand other things in daily use; all of which will be SOLD LOW for ready pay.

Call and examine the Prices, and judge for yourselves.

All kinds of Grain and Flour received in exchange. 38-tf

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!
AT COST!
AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But *give them a call, examine the quality of their*

GOODS,

COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.

A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS TO THE EAST OR WEST,

can be supplied, on short notice, with

Waggons, Teams, Provisions,

and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

FAIRFIELD.

In connection with their house, in this city, they have a

Branch House,
established at
FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD,

for the convenience of their southern friends, where they can be furnished with goods as cheap as in this city, and one of the firm is generally on hand to conduct the business at that place.

Great Salt Lake City, March 28, 1860 32-tf

H. E. BOWRING,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Next door to the Post Office,

RETURNS thanks to the Public for their past liberal patronage; has constantly on hand SPANISH and SONORA SADDLES, Harness, Spanish Spurs, &c., &c. Cash and produce taken in exchange. 34-tf

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.

To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage *anew*.

31-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration from the Probate Court of Great Salt Lake County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. W. France, late of Great Salt Lake City, deceased, that they are requested to come forward and settle the same forthwith, and those having demands against said Estate, to present them under oath for allowance and settlement, to W. I. Appleby, my duly authorized Agent and Attorney.

MARGARET FRANCE,
Administratrix.

G. S. L. City, April 6th, 1860. 33-tf

A. Norton, Wool Carder,

HAVING purchased the carding machines formerly owned by A. Gardner, of Big Cottonwood, and S. Holdaway of Provo, is now prepared to receive and card wool at Provo City, Utah Co. Bring on your wool. People from distant counties can have their rolls to take home with them. Good work warranted.

Provo City, April 26th, 1860. 37-3t

Who wants a good Saddle and Harness?

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have constantly on hand all sorts of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS; also, SPANISH SPURS, and, in fact, everything in my line of business.

I still carry on the Boot and Shoe Trade, and take for pay produce, but not much cash.

Carriages neatly trimmed on the shortest notice. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-3m.

Notice.

SOLDIERS, *Teamsters, Sailors,* (or their *widows* or *orphan children,*) who served in any wars or *battles*, either in California or *elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date,* or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington, attended to.

R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.

☞ Reference to any of the heads of Departments. 30-10t

STILL ON HAND.

OUR customers will still find us at the old Stand, ready to serve them with our fine and cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We have a nice lot of

Straw, Tuscan, and Horse Hair BONNETS,
With suitable
TRIMMINGS,

which we will sell cheap. Also,

Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,

and a general variety of

DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing.

Come and see us at the

NEW STORE.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

April 25, 1860 38-tf

MEAT MARKET.
CHARLES TAYLOR

STILL continues in the MARKET, and can be found at the old stand of Isaac Brockbank, one door south of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s, on Main Street, where he offers a superior quality of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Spare-ribs, Sausages, Candles, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, and Hams extra dried, to the purchase of which, he calls the attention of his friends and customers. Give him a call.

Those indebted to him are respectfully invited to call and pay up, or close their account by note. 26-tf

NOTICE.

TO whom it may concern. This is to notify all persons that I shall not pay a certain note of hand given by me, payable to P. A. Jackman, for the sum of $900, or thereabout, the consideration for said note having failed.

36-tf PHILANDER BELL.

HAMMER & ANVIL.

THE undersigned has enlarged his premises at his old residence on SECOND SOUTH STREET, and is prepared as usual to fill promptly all orders for

BLACKSMITHING

in all its various branches.

Waggons and carriages ironed neatly and with a view to durability.

Ploughs made and repaired.

One of the best horse-shoers in Utah is employed, and in fact all the work done on the premises is performed in the best style.

34-tf HENRY STANDISH

H. STANDISH. J. L. STODDARD.

STANDISH & STODDARD.

A COMMODIOUS and extensive STABLING and LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT is kept by the above gentlemen at the old stand of Mr. Standish, on

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Horses and mules, stabled, corralled, and fed by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

Horses, Mules, and Cattle on hand, for sale or exchange.

Saddle horses; Horses and Buggies, and Carriages to hire.

All kinds of grain and good hay purchased for cash and store pay. 34-tf

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Amy & Smith (or Dustin Amy, individually), either on note or book account, are hereby notified that all such notes and book accounts have been placed in the hands of W. I. Appleby, Esq., our attorney, for collection and settlement. All such persons are requested to call on him, and settle the same forthwith, and save cost.

AMY & SMITH,
37-tf DUSTIN AMY.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

37-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,
N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South Sts.

I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice; also Richardson's Concentrated Physical Jaundice Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the billious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have these instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.

Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.

37-tf.

HORSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE One Hundred Flat-head Ponies for Sale, or to exchange for Cattle.

E. W. VAN ETTEN,
36-4t 19th Ward, G. S. L. City.

ATTENTION, EMIGRANTS!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public that they can rely upon finding a complete assortment of

OUTFITTING GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Flour, Grain, &c.,

at their Store at MINERSVILLE, thirteen miles east of Fort Bridger; also, at their new RANCHE, at the crossing of the North Platte on the Cherokee Trail, two hundred and twenty five miles from Denver City.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

April 10, 1860. 34-3m

GOOD TIMES COMING!!
MONOPOLY DONE AWAY.

GEORGE CRONYN & CO.,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG

T

BEG to inform the Farmers and Public in general that they are selling their

SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.,

Low for cash or ready pay, determined to make room for a new stock this summer; their prices will be found reasonable.

Call and examine; no trouble showing goods.
Teas, best quality, from $1 50 to $2 00 per lb.
Sugar, [illegible] for one dollar.
Coffee, [illegible] cents per pound.
[illegible], [illegible] cents per pound.
With every other article in proportion.
A few [illegible] at [illegible] per lb

Also Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Chopped Wheat for sale.

TRADERS AND PEDLARS

Will find it their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 26-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM CALIFORNIA,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Spices, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Including

Indigo, Alum and Copperas; Gum Shellac, Borax, Venetian Red, Umber and Sienna;

Also, Italian VIOLIN STRINGS: a large assortment of genuine Havana CIGARS, and a few

Cooking Stoves,

of the most improved patterns, with Copper Furniture complete; all of which will be sold at low prices for cash or grain.

37-1m (April 3) W. S. GODBE.

A Good House.

I HAVE for sale a good house that can be converted into a store, situated in the 17th Ward, a block and a half west from the Tabernacle. The house consists of five rooms with a cellar under each. There are some peach trees on the lot. A small Tannery is attached to the premises, that can be sold with the house, if desired.

Terms:—Half the pay down, and the other half payable in 12 months, if good security is given. J. W. JENKINS.

Opposite Box's Store. 37-tf

MORE NEW GOODS
AT THE STORE OF
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have this day received a splendid Stock of

Fancy Goods & Trimmings,

Consisting in part of Velvet Trimmings, all kinds of Braids, Chenille, Bonnet Silks and Satins, Edgings, Blonde Lace, Bonnet Flowers, and other goods in this line.

Also, an assortment of Hardware, Knives and Forks, Butts and Screws, &c., &c.; a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.

Our friends are invited to call and see.

37-3t J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

EXPRESS.
First Train thro' this Season

WM. NIXON,

HAS just received, by the first Train through from California, a choice selection of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY,
Dress Trimmings
Laces, Edgings, Lawns, &c.

Also, a full and complete assortment of WEBSTER'S & TOWN'S

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Slates, Pencils, and General Stationery.

CROCKERY WARE,

Consisting of Cups and Saucers, Dinner Plates, Glassware, and every thing in that line to perfectly fit out a household.

JEWELRY,

Consisting of Vest and Fob Chains, Finger Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Broaches, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, and numerous other articles in that line.

HARDWARE,

Consisting of BRASS KETTLES, Sadirons, Butts, and Screws; Table Knives and Forks, of a superior quality; Tea and Table Spoons, Pocket Cutlery, Sheep Shears, Grass and grain Scythes, Cradles, Snaths, &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

A choice lot of fine Teas, Dried Fruit, Raisins, Currants, Candied Citron and Lemon Peel, Candies, Can Fruit, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, &c.

Drugs and Medicines, Varnish, Perfumery, &c.

A choice lot of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

to which he would call the attention of the trade, as they will be sold out by the package or barrel only. Amongst them may be found London Jockey Club Gin, Catawba Wine Bitters, Scheidam Schnapps and Balm of 10000 Flowers.

A large lot of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,
To be sold VERY CHEAP.

Ten Bales of BLANKETS, for sale at cost and freight.

HATS and CAPS in great variety.

BOOTS and SHOES of every kind, very low.

All kinds of grain and country produce will be taken in exchange; cash not refused, of course; but the invariable rule will be pay on delivery, and no credit.

Thankful to those who have hitherto extended their patronage to him, especially to those who have paid up, W. NIXON would still solicit a continuation of their favors, and will assure them that nothing shall be lacking on his part to accommodate and furnish them with a good article of every thing in his line, at a fair price.

East Temple St., G. S. L. City, May 3, 1860.

W. NIXON

Would also call the attention of his friends south to his well-selected stock of General Goods at

FAIRFIELD,
NEAR CAMP FLOYD,

[illegible]

W. NIXON.

Fairfield, [illegible]

May [illegible], 1860.

Selected Poetry.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky side;
Where the reeds and rushes are tall and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lay at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm hath lopped,
And crossed on the ralling one o'er one,
Like folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silver screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-whoo,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the smouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of liveliest hue,
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

O many a time with a careless hand,
I have pulled it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies thick;
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone,
And the hands that lent to the skiff light wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things,
But I love to think of the hours that flew,
As I rocked, where the whirls their wild spray threw,
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew,
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

Gleanings.

NOBLE THOUGHTS.—I never found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God hath chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps upon the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading palm, but a bush, an humble, abject bush. As if he would by these selections check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produceth love like humility; nothing hate, like pride.

AN IMPARTIAL JUDGE.—A deceased chief justice of one of our courts once addressed a jury in the following model speech, which we respectfully submit for the consideration and study of all loquacious law-pleaders and after-dinner speech-makers; "Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the council on both sides are unintelligible: the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict." There was brevity, satire, and point, almost unparalleled. A great man was that chief justice.

PAT AT THE POST OFFICE.—The following colloquy took place at an Eastern post office: Pat.—"I say, Mr. Postmaster, is there a litther for me?" P. M.—"Who are you, my good sir?" Pat.—"I'm meself, that's who I am." P. M.—"Well, what's your name?" Pat.—"An' what do you want wid the name? isn't it on the litther?" P.M.—"So that I can find the letter if there is one." Pat.—"Well, Paddy Burns, thin, if ye must have it." P. M.—"No, sir,—there is none for Paddy Burns." Pat.—"Is there no way to git in there but through this pane of glass?" P. M.—"No, sir." Pat.—"It's well for ye there isn't. I'd teach ye bitther manners than to insist on a gintlemin's name: but ye didn't git it after all—so I'm aven wid ye; divil the bit is my name Burns!"

THE WIT OF A MISCHIEVOUS BELLE.—Hon. Henry Stuart Foote, late Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and afterwards a shining light in California, is attracting considerable attention in the South at this time. It seems he is endeavouring to look young again, and has donned a brown wig and dyed his beard and moustache. Last winter the ex-governor was figuring about the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, in a flowing wig of dark brown locks, and enormous beard and moustache of the deepest jet, which would have done honor to a Grenadier of the French Imperial Guard. As he passed the large mirror he never failed to cast an admiring look at his own reflection, and not only smiled at himself, but was the cause of much laughter in others who beheld him. One evening he joined a group of gentlemen who surrounded a young and charming belle, and soon addressed some remarks to her. She returned a look of surprise, as if she did not know him. "Why, Miss ——," said our venerable friend, "you don't seem to know me." "Oh, yes," said she apologetically, "there is something quite familiar to me in your voice, but really I can't recollect your name." "My name, Miss ——, is Foote." "Ah, now I understand it. I once knew a Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, but I did not know that he had a son as young as you are!" "Thank you, Miss, I owe you one," said the orator as he turned away, for self-posession was not proof against the wit of the mischievous belle.

EVIL COMPANY.—The following beautiful allegory was translated from the German: Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not purely upright. "Dear father," said the gentle Eudalia to him one day, when he forebade her in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it." The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child, take it." Eudalia did so, and behold her delicate white hand was soiled and blacked; and as it happened, her white dress also. "We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eudalia, in vexation. "Yes, truly," said the father, "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON.—Use no reproachful language against any one—neither cursings nor revilings. Be not too hasty to believe lying reports to the disparagement of any one. In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than to procure admiration. Associate yourself only with men of good quality, if you esteem reputation, for it is better to go alone than in bad company. Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is the sign of a tractable and commendable spirit; and in cases of passion admit reason to govern. Use no base and frivolous things against grown and learned men; nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed. Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth, nor at the table; nor of melancholy things, as death or wounds; and if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse. Be not forward, but friendly and courteous—the first to salute; hear an answer, and be not pensive when it is time to converse. Keep to the fashion of your equals, such as are civil and orderly, with respect to them and place. Go not thither when you know not whether you shall be welcome or not. Reprehend not the imperfections of others, for that belongs to parents, masters, and superiors. Speak not in a unknown tongue in company, but in your own language, and that as those of quality do, and not as the vulgar. Sublime matters treat seriously. Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too harshly, but orderly and distinctly.

Varieties.

If you make love to a widow who has a daughter twenty years younger than herself, begin by declaring that you thought they were sisters.

Why are a country girl's cheeks like French calico? Because they are "warranted to wash and retain their color."

A leading maxim with almost every politician is always to keep his countenance, and never keep his word.

A wicked little boy gave as an excuse for his conduct, that the Bible said we were "all children of the devil," and a little farther on it said, "children obey your parents." If that chap lives he will be a theologian.

"Wife, I thought you said you were going to have a goose for dinner?" "So I did—and I have kept my word." "Where is it?" "Why, my dear, aint you here for dinner?" Smithers couldn't see the point of that joke.

A vessel recently arrived in England from Sebastopol, with a cargo of two hundred and seventy-seven tons of human bones to be ground up for manure. They are regiments of soldiers in a reduced form. What a lesson for those who seek for glory.

A pert young lawyer once boasted to an old member of the bar that he had received 200 dollars for speaking in a lawsuit. "Pooh!" replied the other, "I received double that sum for keeping silent in that very self-same case!"

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a parson of his landlady, one day, during a conversation about old saints and apostles. "Ah! he was a good, clever old soul, I know; for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience's sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen, how many will remain; so I took ten of his apples to show him, and he now wants I should give 'em back." "Well, why don't you do it?" "Cos, he would *forgot how many is left.*"

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—The Sacramento *Standard* says that a restaurant keeper in that city, after waiting in vain the other morning for the arrival of his customers to breakfast, found that a mad wag, or a secret enemy, has slyly substituted a pair of young kittens for a brace of fat rabbits, which had been hung on a hook at the door. The mystery was solved.

A modern philosopher gives several potent reasons why a man should never marry for money, but an old epigramist views the case very pleasantly on the other side:

"Whenever you marry," Cressus said,
"Take one rich widow, or rich maid;
For any wife may turn out ill,
But, gad! the money never will."

Advertisements.

AMY AND SMITH,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES, AND HARDWARE;

to their selection of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.
5-tf AMY & SMITH.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats.

Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.

Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

CUTLERY.
JOHN CLAYTON,
Manufacturer of Table Knives and Forks, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Pruning Knives, &c., &c.,

RESPECFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Utah, and will be prepared promptly to execute all orders committed to his care. Among other parts of his profession, he is not surpassed in the Repairing of Knives and Forks, grinding and setting Razors and Scissors, sharpening and setting Saws, and every general variety of job-work. All kinds of tools ground and set.—Produce taken!

A few old Carriage Springs wanted.

J. C. can be found at President Young's Blacksmith Shop, or at his residence, a block and a half east of the 8th Ward School-house. 29-tf

NEW EXCHANGE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened an Exchange Store, at the old stand occupied by John Tobin, next door to Gilbert Clement's well known Store, where we will buy, sell, and exchange all kinds of Home Manufactures and Produce.

Baddley's Best Whiskey for Sale, wholesale and retail. BOWRING & CO.
G. S. L. City, April 20, 1860. 35-tf

PI-UTES ON THE MARCH!!!
MESSRS. SABIN, BEBEE & CO.,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends throughout the Territory of Utah, that they have established, and have in successful operation, at PAYSON, in Utah County,

A FIRST-CLASS
NAIL MANUFACTORY,
AN EXTENSIVE
MACHINE SHOP
TOGETHER WITH
BLACKSMITHING

in all its branches; and also a FURNITURE SHOP, on a large and superior scale. They are, therefore, fully prepared to promptly execute all orders for the erection and completion of Thrashing, Shingle, Sausage, Last, Comb, and Shoe Peg Machines, and all kinds of Machine work that may be required.

Every description of Furniture made to order.

Horses, mules and oxen shod on the shortest notice.

Waggons and Carriages made and repaired.

All kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood, and every description of Cooper Ware made to order.

Stock, Produce, &c., taken for pay, and cash not refused. 30-tf

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 30-tf

SOMETHING NEW IN UTAH.
10,000 LBS. YARN WANTED!!

JAMES DOVE, having purchased new and improved machinery is prepared to make, Stockings, Socks, Mitts, Ladies' and Gents' Jackets, Ladies' Hoods, &c., &c. He will purchase parties' material, or work it up on shares. For work, all kinds of produce taken.
JAMES DOVE, Main Street,
37-tf One door south of Felt & Allen's,

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Goupp's Store, East Temple Street. 18-tf

JAMES FERGUSON, SETH M. BLAIR.
FERGUSON & BLAIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on
1-tf CLAUDE.

JAMES BIRD,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,

Second door south of Surveyor General's Office, ON WEST TEMPLE STREET.

MR. BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly,

TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,
COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,
WALKING CANES,

and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 9-tf

THE TENTH WARD
DISTILLERY.
THE PURE POTEEN!

THE undersigned, returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

Terms, $4 per Gallon, Retail.

A liberal deduction made to City and Country Dealers, and to those who purchase in large quantities.
21-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

NEW TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT.
THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they have commenced business in the first store north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pantaloons, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. A good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 30-3m

GLOBE.

THE great Public are respectfully informed that the said house is again OPENED and ready to revolve. It will be conducted on the principle of **Pay for what you call for,** and at any reasonable hour meals can be procured as per Bill of Fare; it must, therefore, be evident that all classes can be accommodated on this democratic platform. The Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant will find this a pleasant resort.

BILL OF FARE:

One large Cup Tea or Coffee	$0 10
Bread and Butter	0 10
Porter House Steak	0 25
Mutton Chop	0 20
Tripe, any style	0 25
Chicken	0 50
Ham and Eggs	0 37½
Eggs any style, 3 for	0 12½
Potatoes	0 05
Oyster Soup, per bowl	1 00
Bath Bun	0 05
Crackers and Cheese	0 10
Glass of Day's Beer	0 10

Regular Dinner at 1 o'clock.

Meats, Vegetables, Bread, Butter, Pastry	0 50
BOARD FURNISHED, per week	8 00

OPEN ON SUNDAYS,
Morning, 7 to 9. Noon, 12 to 2.

Files of Home and Foreign Papers, free to patrons.

Confectionery always on hand. Bath Buns fresh every day. Candies and Cigars.

FARMERS—I will exchange with you by giving the cooked for the uncooked in a comfortable place; thus relieving many of a great burden. 35-tf DAVID CANDLAND.

NEW ARRIVALS!
GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED
MERCHANDISE.
The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the LOWEST FIGURES, and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.
3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.
A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 29-tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the corrall of Appleton Harmon, on Monday, April 30th, a red COW, middle size, about 10 years old; short horns and one loops; branded D on the left shoulder; white spot in the forehead and flanks: very poor. Any person finding the same, and will bring her to me at my Soap Factory, on Council House Street, shall receive the reward of Five Dollars.
37-tf. WM. W. FOSTER.

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the severa Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.
EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
37-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 10-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
AT
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,
&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at
KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at
15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Flora's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Asters, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portalacas; Petunias; Coreopsis; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.

Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Laffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Monsieur Rivers, &c.

Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business.
33-tf CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

RE-OPENING
OF THE
CITY BREWERY.



W. H. HOCKING

BEGS respectfully to call the attention of the public to his

MALTING CELLAR,

which is the best in Utah. He has recently made extensive improvements on his premises,

Two Blocks East and Half a Block South of POST OFFICE,

where, with the advantages of a superior MALT HOUSE, a KILN, and a fast grinding MALT MILL; and having engaged a good Dutch Brewer, who has had long experience in Philadelphia and other large cities as maltster and brewer, he can now offer to the public first-rate articles of

Lager Beer & Ale.

Wholesale or Retail; also, Small or Table Beer and Vinegar, all of which he keeps always on hand, so as to be able promptly to fill all the orders with which his friends and patrons may favor him.

Wheat and Barley malted and ground on shares, or for sale.

Facilities are hereby offered for malting and grinding, which have been heretofore unknown in Utah, giving to families an opportunity of brewing for themselves, and thereby insuring a good and pure article of beer.

He can always be found at his old stand.

Yeast Days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

☞ Purchase of all kinds taken for pay.

For Sale, two yokes of Oxen, for grain or cash.
34-tf

JOHN KAY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence.
1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
4-tf G. S. L. City.

HUGH MOON

WILL pay $2 per bushel in good pay for 1000 Bushels of CORN. 36-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

E. G. ERICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a

Tailor's Shop,

in the south-east corner of Council House Block, in Main Street, at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting as follows:—Coats, 30c.; Pants, 15c.; Vests, 15c. each. 33-tf

ATTENTION!
Utah Merchants and Traders.

BACHMAN & CO.,
(LOS ANGELES, CAL.),
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,

OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,

suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.
26-6m

ALEX. C. PYPER,

DEALER in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs, Also,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

Together with
1001 THINGS IN DAILY USE.
REMEMBER THE FLORENCE STORE,
One Door north of Miller & Russell's.
Nov. 28, 1859. 15-tf ALEX. C. PYPER.

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES, the extraordinary efficacy of which has been abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of
Ale since Brewed
that will compare favorably with any in the world.
WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street.
33-tf